

UNIT 11

TEST 2

A. PHONETICS

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Read the words aloud.

1. A. allowo B. followo C. yellowo D. fellowo
2. A. exhhaust B. hour C. honest D. house
3. A. mood B. moon C. soon D. good
4. A. Dutch B. Russian C. just D. use
5. A. descent B. dissent C. discontent D. continent

II. Choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.

1. A. consequently B. advantage C. apologise D. complain
2. A. relationship B. arrangement C. challenging D. eliminate
3. A. Prescription B. profession C. mechanic D. calculate
4. A. Japanese B. English C. Indian D. American
5. A. emphasize B. equipment C. improvement D. distinguish

B. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I. Turn the adverb of time in the box into indirect speech.

Direct speech	Indirect speech/ reported speech
Tomorrow	
Next Sunday	
In two weeks	

Today	
Yesterday	
Yesterday evening	
The day before yesterday	
Two days ago	
Next week	
Last week	
Now	
Here	
This (morning)	

II. Choose the correct option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentences.

1. Lien told me that a biology teacher.

- a. She wants to become
- b. she wanted to become
- c. she will become
- d. she wanted becoming

2. We reminded Lily late for our appointment the next day.

- a. To be not
- b. Not to be
- c. to don't be
- d. don't be

3. My sister asked the dress for me?

- a. You used to buy
- b. You would buy
- c. will you buy
- d. you buy

4. “ for a cup of tea?” I asked my friends.

- a. We will meet
- b. We are meeting
- c. We shall meet
- d. Shall we meet

a. If she will do well c. Why did she not do well

b. Whether she did not do well d. Why she did not do well

a. Not to save c. Should save

b. Was saving d. Not save

a. We will have c. We have

b. We didn't have d. We would have

a. Will go c. Would go
b. Have gone d. has gone

a. Sets in the west c. Are set in the west
b. Are setting in the west d. Set in the west

a. Don't be afraid c. Not to be afraid
b. To be don't afraid d. To don't be afraid

working	by	for	questions	invented
there	all	are	information	however



is a weekly television program that attempts to show (6) The people
the various devices which people have recently (7) organizing the program receive (8) about 700 inventions a year.
New ideas can still be developed (9) private inventors. However, it is
important to consider these (10) Will it work? Will it be wanted? Is it
new?

C. READING

I. Choose the correct tenses given in column A with suitable tenses in column B to make sure when you turn into reported speech.

Direct speech	Indirect speech/ reported speech
1. Present simple	a. Could
2. Present continuous	b. Past continuous
3. Present perfect	c. Had to
4. Past simple	d. Past perfect
5. Will	e. Would
6. Can	f. Past simple
7. May	g. Might
8. Must	

II. Read and choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the passage.

Bicycles

The bicycle is one of the simplest yet most useful inventions in the world. What is most surprising is that it was not (1) earlier, although the great inventor Leonardo da Vinci had drawn pictures for bicycles and also for flying machines and some other things. Those things were not produced (2) long after he died.

A person riding a bicycle use (3) energy to make the bicycle move, and there is

no pollution at all when you are riding. Even so in developed (4), most people don't travel to work by bicycle. It is not because the bicycles are expensive or people feel (5) if they ride to work. It's because (6) cars on the roads become larger. It certainly becomes (7) to ride a bicycle. As a result, more people put their bicycles away and go to work (8) their cars, and in this way, the situation is made more serious. (9) the best way to make riding safer and more popular is to create paths only for bicycles and to make (10) so difficult and expensive for drivers to their cars into the city that they will go back to use their bicycles.

1. A. had B. used C. invented D. ridden
2. A. before B. when C. since D. until
3. A. much B. quite a lot of C. very little D. many
4. A. world B. countries C. land D. earth
5. A. lucky B. glad C. sorry D. tired
6. A. the number of B. a number of
 C. this kind of D. all kinds of
7. A. safe B. more dangerous C. much D. popular
8. A. by B. in C. use D. drive
9. A. Hardly B. Maybe C. Perhaps D. Nearly
10. A. it B. them C. us D. that

III. Read the passage and fill in one suitable word in each blank.

The history of the computer in the twentieth century is one of dramatic adaption and expansion. The computer had modest beginnings in areas where it was (1) as a specialist tool. The first electronic computer was built in the 1930s and was solely for use (2) undergraduate students at Iowa State University to handle mathematical computations in nuclear physics. (3) World War Two

computers were developed in order to wage counter-espionage and break codes used by the enemy. In the post-war years, the scope of computers was expanded to include the military-industrial complex and academia. Obviously, people needed to (4) around these institutions and so there was a need for early network tools. In the 1960s an early version of the Internet, ARPANET was used in computers and was starting to change our lifestyle, the way we do business, and many styles of things (Elliot, 1994) and by the late 1980's networks were expanding to embrace sections of the general public. The (5) was born.

D. WRITING

I. Turn these sentences into reported speech.

1. "I try to learn hard to pass the entrance exam."

Nam said

2. "Jane doesn't want to come to Bobby's party."

Mary told

3. "My daughter is writing a letter to her French friends now."

Jane's mother informed

4. "Kate will be a good teacher in the future."

The principal hoped

5. "We may go sightseeing in Sapa next week."

My friends told be

II. Turn these sentences from reported speech into direct speech.

1. Albert Einstein stated that once you stop learning, you start dying.

2. Lan told me that she would go camping with her classmates the next day.

3. The scientists told us that in the near future, robots in our homes would do all the housework for us.

4. I believed science and technology were the keys to develop in the society.

5. All of us knew that the way to the success was not easy.

III. There are five mistakes in ten underlined prepositions in this passage. Find out and correct them.

The man who made and lost a fortune manufacturing kitchen furniture is back in business again. 37-year-old Timothy Lindlaw is now designing furniture for offices in the director's suite to the secretarial office. Lindlaw had always had a lot of good ideas. After he had run a highly successful computer business for two years, he started his second business at a small garage, selling and installing kitchen furniture. He had made his first million pounds of the time he was thirty. Then he went on to earn over five million in three years. But, after quarreling with the managers of his company, he suddenly dismissed them. Within six months the business had gone bankrupt. And so had Lindlaw "I had made five million pounds before things began to go wrong," he said. "I was just unlucky to lose it later. All companies go with good times and through bad times. Now I've learnt several lessons which I'll never forget." He said that he had decided to call his new company "Office-Fit" and was already very successful. Lindlaw said that it was a market worth hundreds of millions. He added that, until he started, no one had ever thought of designing and supplying furniture to whole business companies, according to their individual requirements.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.